WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The following is the President's message transmitted to Congress on the Pacific railroad investiga-

To the Senate and House of Representatives On March 3 last an act was passed authoriz-ing the appointment of three Commissioners who should investigate the affairs of such rail

The Commissioners, immediately after their tion, entered upon the discharge of their es and have prosecuted their inquiries with ligence and thoroughness. A large amount estimony has been taken and all the facts have been daveloped which appear to be neces-sary for the consideration of the questions aris-ing from the condition of these aided railroads nd their position toward the Government.

The Commissioners have, however, been unads should be treated respecting their indebt-ess to the United States, or to light upon the plan best to secure the payment of such indebtedness. This disagreement has resulted in the preparation of two reports, both of which are herewith submitted.

These reports exhibit such transactions and schemes connected with the construction of the aided roads and their management and suggest the invention of such devices on the part of those having them in charge for the apparent purpose of defeating any chances for the Gov-ernment's reimbursement, that any adjustment or plan of settlement should be predicated upon substantial interests of the Governmen rather than any forbearance or generosity de-

served by the companies.

The wide publication which has already been given to the substance of the Commissioners' reports obviates the necessity of detailing in this communication the facts found upon the investigation. The majority report, while con-demning the methods adopted by those who formerly had charge of the Union Pacific railroad, declares that since its present manage road, declares that since its present manage-ment was inaugurated, in 1884, its affairs have been fairly and prudently conducted, and that the present administration has devoted itself honestly and intelligently to the Herculeah task of rescuing the Union Parailroad from the insolvency which usly threatened it at the inception of its that it has devoted itself, by rigid economy, by intelligent management and by an application of every dollar of the earning cap tty of the system to its improvement and bet terment, to place that company on a sound and enduring financial basis.

The condition of the present management of the Umon Pacific Company has an important bearing on its ability to comply with the terms of any settlement of its indebtedness which may be offered by the Government. The majority of the Commission is in favor of an extension of the time for the payment of the In the opinion of the committee, the laches Sovernment indebtedness of these companies door certain conditions but the chairman of the Commentary presenting the minerity re-port, recomments, sook mon principle and policy, the institution of proceedings for the orieiture of the charters of the conporations and the winding up of their affairs.

I have been furnished with a statement; argument in defense of the transac | preafs. tions connected with the construction of the Central Pecific road and its branch lines. In view of this statement and the facts developed in the Commissioners' reports it seems proper to recall the grants and benefits derived from the General Government by both the Union and Central Pacific Companies for the purpose of aiding the construction of their roads. By the act passed in 1862 it was provided that there should be zdvanced to said as often as a section of forty miles of such ponds should be constructed; that there should also be granted to said companies upon the completion of every said section of forty miles of road five entire sections of public land for each mile so built; that the entire charges earned by said roads on account of transporta-tion and service for the Government should be applied to the reimbursement of the bonds adthereon; and that to secure the repayment of the bonds so advanced and interest the issue and delivery to said companies of said bonds should constitute a first mortgage on the whole line of their roads and on their rolling. whole line of their roads and on their rolling stock, fixtures and property of every kind and description. The liberal advances and privileges provided for in this law were granted by the General Government for the purpose of securing the construction of these roads, which would complete the connection between the Eastern and Western coasts, and they were based upon a consideration of the public benefits which would accrue to the entire country from such construction. But the projectors of these roads were not content, and the sentiment which then seemed to pervade Congress had not reached the limit of its generosity. Two years delivered upon the completion of sections of twenty miles in length instead of forty; that the lands to be conveyed to said companies on the compleshould be retained and applied to the advances made to such companies by the Government, imbursement of the amount advanced to said companies in bonds which lien was declared by the law of less to constitute a first mortgage upon all the property of said companies should become a junior iten and be subordinated to a mortgage which the companies were, by the amendatary act, zuthorized to execute to sc-cure bonds which they might, from time to issue in sums not exceeding the amount

pated public importance of the construction of that I will faithfully and impartially distinguished what must now appear to charge and perform the duties incumbent rendered two revolvers to substantiate his be a rather reckless and unguarded appropriation of the public funds and the public lands. Under the operation of these laws the principal of the bonds which had been advanced is \$4,-023,512 as given in the reports of the Commissioners; the interest to November I, 1887, is calculated to be \$75,024,286.58, making an aggregate at the date named of \$14,047,718.58. The interest calculated to the maturity of the bonds added to the principal produces an aggregate of \$176,884,758,501 Against these am there has been repaid by the Com-panies the sum of \$80,9.5,09.61. It is almost needless to state that the companies have availed themselves to the utmost extent of the permission given them to issue bonds and to moriginge their property to secure the payment of the same by an incumbrance having prefer-ence of the Government's lien and precisely equal to it in uncount. It will be seen that ther ras available for the building of each m se roads \$16,000 of United States bonds due rty years at six per cent. interest, \$16,000 in bonds of the company's secured by a first mortgage on all their property and ten sections of Government land, to say nothing of the stock

When the relation created between the Goverument and these companies by the legislation referred to is considered, it is astonishing that the claim should be made that the directors of these roads owed no duty except to themselve in their construction; that they needed to regard no interests but their own; and that they were justified in contracting with themselves ridge, and it is charged that he has surand making such bargains as resulted in conveying to their pockets all the assets of the companies. As a Benor the Government was vitally interested in the amount of the mort-gage to which its security had been subordin-ated and it but the right to insist that nothing of the bonds secured by the prior mortgage should be issued fraudulently or for the purpose of division among these stockholders with

The doctrine of complete independence or part of the directors of these companies I their freedom from any obligation to care other interests than their own in the con tion of these roads seem to have devel oped the natural consequences of its applica-tion, portrayed as follows in the majority re-port of the Commissioners: "The result is that those who have controlled and directed the construction and management of these com-panies have become possessed of their sur-plus assets through issues of bonds stocks and payment of dividends roted by them selves, while the great creditor-the United States—finds itself substantially without ade-quate security for the repayment of its loans." The laws enacted in aid of these roads while they manifested a profuse liberality and gen-erous surrender of the Government's advantages which it is hoped experience has corrected passenger were nevertheless passed upon the theory that cru Head.

the roads should be constructed scoreties to the rules of business, fairness and duty, and their value and their ability to pay their debts should not be impaired by unfair manipulations; and, when the Government subordinated its ien to another, it was in the expectation that

the prior lien would represent in its amount only such bonds as should be necessarily issued by the companies for the construction of their roads at fair prices, agreed upon in an honest way between real and sub-stantial parties for the purpose of saving or im-proving the security afforded by its junior lien. The Government should have the right now to purge this paramount lien of all that is fra ent, fictitious or unconscionable. If the trans fer to innocent hands of bonds of this charact secured by such first mortgage prevents transcellation it might be well to seek a ren against those who issued and transforred them.
If legislation is needed to secure a remedy,
Congress can readily supply it.
I desire to call attention also to the fact that
all that was to be done on the part of the Gov-

ernment to fully vest in these companies the grants and advantages contemplated by the acts passed in their interests has not yet been perfected and if the failure of such companies to perform in good faith their part of the contract justifies such a course, the power rests with the Congress to withhold further per-formance on the part of the Government. If donated lands are not yet granted to these companies and if their violations of contract and of buty are such as in justice and morals, to for eir rights to such lands, Congressional should intervene to prevent further con-

The public interest urges prompt and effiient action. GROVER CLEVELANIA Executive Mansion, January 17, 1888.

THOEBE-CARLISLE CONTEST. The Report of the Elections Committee Declaring Thoebe Not Entitled to the

Washington, Jan. 18.—The report of the Elections Committee on the Thoche-Cartisio contest made to the House by Chairman Crisp, after a recital of the offer of the coniestant's counsel to prove certain allegafails to specify them as grounds of contest, the well-established rule would be a sufficient negative answer to the application. To induce the House to order a new hearing of the case, the contestant must show diligence in the use of the time allowed him by statute, but in this case he took testimony on only seven of the fifty days allowed him, nade no effort to procure evidence, avowed that he never wanted to enter into the contest, and that he would like to get out of it; that he did not want to pay out money in the matter, and had been forced into it by the Labor clubs and his desire to repel the of the contestant and his counsel have been such as to preclude him from asking further indulgence of the House. Very careful consideration of the papers satisfies the committee beyond all reasonable doubt that not one of the substantial averments of the contest could be established by satisfactory

The committee concedes the right of the House to investigate the title of the con-testee to a seal, even if the contestant has been guilty of such negligence as to preclude him as a party. But it fails to see any thing in the present case calling for an inquiry by this House for its own vinitication or to purge itself of a member un-elected in fact. After thus disposing of Drew, wearing a black mask, slouch hat companies by the United States to sid such construction the bands of the Government amounting to \$15,000 for every mile constructed record, and finds that no evidence was promittee takes up the case as shown by the duced which supports or tends to support any one of the fifty-five specifications filed by the contestant. His witnesses prove nothing tending to impeach the fairness of the election. The technical point that the judges of election in Trim County were all Democrats the committee dinary flour sack, in which the plunder was dismisses with the statement that it does to be carried off. Hargrave's hat was the splied to the relinbursement of the bonis ad-vanced by the United States and the interest not follow that the State law was violated tions declaring Caritsle, and not Thoeba,

A FOXY FAKE.

Discusted Employes Leave the Police Ga-

New York, Jan. 18 .- The Smith-Kilrain Eght had an interesting sequel in the Polici both sides, Swinney and Hargrave retreat-Gazette office to-day, when Archibald Gordon, the editor in charge; Arthur Tumley, then running rapidly north, the managing editor; Theodore Butler, superintendent of the art department: George the passage of this law it was supple per-intendent of the article partnent, every personnel and amended in various important par-shook the dust of Richard K. Fox's premises who were stationed north of the track, at which provided among other things that the bonds at the rate already specified should be righteous indignation. They say that they them as they ran, a rail fence serving as a were disgusted with the way in which the of get was managed and allege that Fox do fire until their ammunition gave out when clined after the draw between the "cham | they took to the woods northeast of the tion of each section of said roads should be ten pions" to insist on another fight and give and each section of som roses are roses as that only half the charges for transportation and services affair was a big fake. Fox says he dissection from time to time from the United States charged the men because he wanted to respect to the advances organize his staff. Whether they were dissected the rose organize his staff. sections per mile instead of five; that only half up the stakes, because he knew the whole made to such companies by the Government.

thus obliging immediate payment to the debtor of the other half of said charges; and that the do" in the ugly red building that aims to be do" in the ugly red building that aims to be to a new sporting paper.

Lamar Takes the Oath.

Washington, Jan. 18.-There was a full rived. beach in the Supreme Court this morning when the new Associate Justice, Hon. L. cluded to talk, and confessed the facts as Q. C. Lamar, took the oath, which was as related. He said Swinney had been of the United States bonds which should be ad-vanced to them.

The humonse advantages to the companies of this amendatory act are apparent, and in these days we may well wonder that even the united buble importance of the contraction. upon me as Associate Justice of the Su story. He was placed under guard, while preme Court of the United States according to the best of my ability and under-standing, agreeable to the Constitution and teat of J. Q. Adams, a well known farmer laws of the United States, so help me God." living two miles south of the city He took the Bible as he uttered the last and about a half mile from the sentence and at the end solemnly kissed place of the attempted robbery. The it. He was then exceed behind the house was surrounded. The door was screen which extends the length of the opened by Mr. Adams at the knock of bench behind the chairs of the Justices, and | Constable King, and in answer to an inafter a minute's delay appeared at the left quiry he said Swinney was there-in the clad in a new flowing robe of glossy black silk. The new Justice bowed to his associates and then to the bar and to the

public and took his seat in the chair of the Junior Justice at the extreme left end of | morning. The court then proceeded with its ordi-

nary routine business. ----

Sensational Arrest.
DENVER, Col., Jun. 18 - A sensational arrest was made here last night in the per-son of Oliver Gratton, a young man who is charged with stealing (3),000 in gold, and in trying to get out of the country with it. Gratton lived in Breckenridge, Col., and was married only two weeks ago. He was employed in some capacity by the Virginia Mining Company, which is operating the reptitiously taken nuggets from the mine to the extent of \$30,000 or more. Gratton denies the charge.

He Speculates. Pirmingham, Ala., Jan. 19.—Late last night it was ascertained that Frank M. Iron, clerk and register of the city court here, was short in his accounts fully \$10,000 further examination of his books today disclosed the fact that the shortage may amount to even more than this. Iron icft here, ostensibly for Atlanta, two weeks ago, since which time he has not been seen or heard of. Real estate speculation is supposed to have led him into this trouble. He was a prominent cuizen.

Paris, Jan. 18 .- A telegram from Sydner N. S. W., states that the American ship J. T. Berry was burned at sea January 9, in intitude 34 deg. south, longitude 164 deg. east. Fourteen persons are known to have been saved, and one boat, with e even on board, is missing. Part of the crew and passengers have been landed at Nambue

TRAIN ROBBERS FOILED.

An Attempt to Rob a Wabash Train De-MISSOURI CITY, Mo., Jan. 29 .- An attempt was rade to rob the east bound St. Louis train on the Wabash Western railroad at a point one mile east of here Wednesday night. The would-be robbers were J. Barney Swinney, John Drew and John Har-grave, but Drew had revealed the plot to the officers, and preparations had been made which resulted in the capture of

About two days ago John Drew, known ut here as a squatter on the island in the Missouri river, two miles south of this city, informed Constable John King and Justice of the Peace L. G. Hopkius that an attempt would be made to rob the sight train on the Wabash Western Tuesday, January 17. Constable King and Justice Hopkins concluded to keep the matter secret and Drew, who was to be one of the participants in the attempt, was instructed to go on with the plans.

The scheme as revealed was for Drew to flag the train shortly after leaving the sta tion here, and cover the engineer and fireman with his revolver, while Swinney, who was the leader, and Hargrave were to cut the train in two at the express car. which they were to enter, overpower the messenger and carry off the safe if it could not be opened. The trio were then to disappear with their plunder, flying in different directions, but meeting at a rendezvous previously agreed upon-Har-grave's cabin, on the is and before men-

The would-be robbers were to meet at a school house at a spot near where the robbery was to take place, about an hour be-fore the train was due, to complete their arrangements. With this knowledge Constable King and Justice Hopkins prepared their plans for the capture. About one hour before dark Wednesday night they summoned a posse of seven citizens, including coffee in which cayenne pepper pods or the station agent to assist. It was decided that Justice Hopkins, Station Agent Grant Arnold and William Cawby should meet the train due here at 9:18 p. m., inform the crew of the situation and proceed on board to the place of the expected rob- the tamarind and the date, all kinds of bery. Arnold was to take his piace on the European corn, many fruits of which engine and Hopkins and Cawby in the ex-press car. Constable King, Richard George, William Bratton and James Carwere detailed to occupy positions on the south side of the track at the selected spot as reported by Drew, while J. H. Mereness and D. E. Bell were detailed for similar duty on the south of the track.

The train pulled into the station on time in charge of Conductor W. O. Beckly with engineer Morsey at the lever. The train was made up of an engine, mail car, express car, baggage car, two passenge coaches, two chair cars and two sleepers with an average number of passengers on board. The passengers were not informed of the anticipated trouble. The three squads were armed with double-barreled shotgus and revolvers, and took up the positions assigned promptly. It was halfpast nine o'clock, at a spot one and one-half miles east of this place, that engineer Morsey saw the signal and brought the train to

of the same color, and holding a revolver leveled at the occupants of the cab, ordered them to come down and surrender. Having been informed of the situation, they only got down in the bottom of the cau Swinney and Hargrave, from positions at the side of the track, now advanced and joined Drew. Swinney wore a black slouch hat and red mask and carried an orsame kind as the other two, but his mask

Just as Hargrave and Swinney were about to execute their part of the programme—cutting off the passenger coaches from the express car—Arnold from the engine opened fire on the robbers. Deen secured a position alongside Swinney at once suspected that Drew had betrayed them and fired two shots at him zette Because of the Smith-Kilrain Hip- as he dodged behind him out of range of the bullets from the engine. This opened up a sharp skirmish with general firing on

The spot where the train was stopped was on each side by onen t defeuse for the robbers, who returned the pocket, nary a drunk, nary so much as lane, and their trail was lost.

charged or went off of their own accord, rect, and Hargrave was met as he emerged from the woods and was captured.

Mereness and Bell now joined the King posse. The party was then divided, half the cradle of the Nation's "champion" slug-ger. The seceders are talking about going to the house of Swinney's father e it was expected he would be found, and the rest returning to the city with Hargrave. It was midnight when they ar-

> kitchen. King west in and informed Swinney that he was a prisoner. Swinney made no resistance and the party returned to town with him about 2:30 o'clock in the

> Swinney told Farmer Adams that he had been over spending the evening at a neigh-bor's—Ambrose Griffin's—and when re-turning home he had heard firing, but paid no attention to it until he was struck in the leg. His injury was examined, found to be a slight flesh wound, and dressed for him.

Kansas City Railcoads. Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 13.—Yesterday afternoon an instrument was filed in the office of the register of deeds in Kansas City, Kan., that will have an important bearing on the question of ratiroad facilities that is now agitating this city. By its terms the Kansas City, Wyandotte & Northwestern lease to the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansus City, the right to u tracks, right of way, switches, etc., for the e of entering the stock yards and Union Depot with their trains. The lease gives the latter road these privileges for a term of ninety-nine years, and embraces the tracks, etc., extending from Leaves worth to the Union Depot. The effect of this more will be to establish a new line

Domestic Tragedy. New York, Jan. 19 .- In South Brooklyn this afternoon Frank Fouckner, a soung Austrian, shot his wife, Addie, three Austrian, shot his wife, Addie, three times in the head, inflicting wounds which OATS—No.2 OATS—No.2 RYE—N.2 BUTTER—Creamery were married September 7, and after livey were married September 7, and after livey ORK. separated on account of Fouckner's jeal-ousy, and she had begun an action to com-pel him to contribute to her support. To-day the judge advised them to make up pel him to contribute to her support. Today the judge advised them to make up
and live together, and they had cone to the
house of the wife's mother for the purpose
of talking the matter over when the trag-

PRODUCTS OF MANDUGBA.

Where Grapes, Tobacco, Butter, Coffee and Potatoes Grow Wild. Bananas grow wild in great varieties, me of them reaching to three or four times the size known to us, and in such profusion that they were commonly used as fodder for animals. Potatoe. also grow wild. These the Pasha described as of three kinds: Some big as a man's head but longer in shape, others a great deal longer and nar-Swinney and Hargrave, who are now in rower and attached to roots which sometimes spread as far as twenty feet, close under the surface of the ground when ripe they cracked the soil above them and lay exposed to the air; the third kind was our ordinary European

potato as big as a man's fist and very

mealy when boiled. Tobacco was a native of the soil, and a tree called komba or kumbu, of which the seed-pods are an excellent substitute for coffee. It was described to me as a forest tree, producing a large crop of seeds. I can speak from experience of the beverage made from them. We habitually drank it during my afternoon visits to the Pasha, and the seed and the manner of its preparation were shown to me. It is an aro matic brown pod containing four or five small, bright-crimson seeds When fresh I was told one pod is sufficient to fill a room with its scent. That which we drank had been gathered for eighteen years, and was still extremely fragrant. The coffee made from it was rather more pungent than ordinary coffee, and I fancy more stimulating in its effect, tasting not unlike

ginger had been soaked. Grapes, in many varieties of black and white, grow wild in Mandugba; the sugar-cane, the india-rubber plant, the Pasha could not give the names, flowers in profusion-"so that at one time the earth is scarlet and then again it is white or blue"-and the variety of birds and animals is great. There is a kind of date-palm from which the natives make butter. The fruit of it grows in bunches so large that two bunches will load a camel. The date itself is small and rich. When boiled it melts into a compound yellow as brass, having a slightly sweet taste, but resembling butter more than any thing else, and useful, like butter, for cooking. Honey is plentiful as water. Iron and copper abound. - Contemporary Review.

HE WAS DISAPPOINTED.

Plaint of a Greenhorn Who Should Pay Chicago a Visit. While standing in front of the City Hall, a farmer from the back country approached me and inquired:

"Say, mister, d'ye live 'round here?" "Yes."

"It's Detroit, isn't it?" "Yes."

"Sure on it, be ye, mister?" "Certainly."

"Wall, now, several hey told me the same thing, but if 'tis, I'm mighty dis'p'inted, that's all."

"What's the matter with Detroit?"

nary a bunko steerer, nary a pick of a a dog fight, but only a few p'licemen loafin' 'round without tryin' to 'rest anybody, an' one little fire so fur away that the engines put it out an hour afore I got thar, an' the folks wouldn't even let me in to see the damage. I tell ye, sor, if this is what yer ealls a city, it's a gorl-durn swindle, an' those newspaper fellers a set of nateral born liars!" - Detroit Free Press.

Westward, the Course of Empire, Etc. Westward, the Course of Empire, Etc.
We all know the quotation, but many emigrants westward-bound do not know that
upon their arrival they will have to encounter that invisible foe of the frontiersmanmalaria. They should take an ample supply of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters along.
Not only is it a certain safeguard against
every form of malarial disease, but it eradicates liver complaint, constipation, dyspepsia, nervousness and rheumatism.

SOME one has invented a pocket rifle. Pickpockets consider it an invasion of their rights.

The Public Awards the Palm to Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar for coughs. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

When a photographer asks if the negative suits you, evamine it closely before answer-ing in the effirmative.

THE GENERAL MARKETS. KANSAS CITY, Jan. 24

CORN-No. 2 CHICAGO.

CATTLE—Shipping sterrs. 450 & 500

HOGS—Packing and shipping. 515 & 545

SHEEP—Fair to choice. 400 & 516

FLOUR—Winter wheat. 375 & 415

WHEAT-No. 2 red. CORN-No. 2 OATS-No. 2 RYE-No. 2 BUTTER-Creamery 2 8 8: LENGTH OF DAYS

Five Hundred Years Old-Is Living a Los Is life worth living!

In the days of long ago people seemed to think it was, if the length of time they de voted to becoming acquainted with its lights and shadows is any criterion.

It would seem as though life must have orded much of enjoyment in the good old days. Sophocles hung on until he was 130 years old, then perished by an accident. Attila was 134 when he died of the consequence of a revel on the night of his second marriage. This is a warning to young men. Epemenides was 157 at his regretted Crowns did not sit so heavily on the

brows of monarchs as they seem latterly to do. Fohi, the founder of the Chinese Empire, reigned 115 years, and sodid Apaphus of Thebes Egyptian. Tacitus gives 175 years to Tuisco, a German prince. Daddon, an Illyrian noble, lived for 500 years according to Alexander Cornelius.

The art of living seems to be one of the

many "lost arts," which the dark ages cov-ered over, and modern civilization has not yet been able to uncover. It is certain long life was not secured by using mineral poisons as remedies for disease. That is essen tially modern practice. The ancients doubt-less drew on the inboratory of nature for their medicines, hence the span of their lives was naturally extended. We know that our immediate ancestors

found their medicines in the fields and for ests, adjoining their log cabin homes. These natural remedies were efficacious and harmless-left no poison in the system. Physicians were rarely called in, and the people hved to rugged and hearty old age. Is it not worth while to return to their wholesome methods of cure for common ailments ner's Safe Cure, have introduced to the public a line of Log Cabin remedies, and their name indicates their character. They include a "Sarsaparilla," "Hops and Bu-chu Remedy," "Cough and Consumptive Remedy," Extract for External and In-ternal use, "Rose Cream," for Catarrh, "Scalpine" for the hair, "Liver Pills" and

secure the best in "Warner's Log Cabin Nomine will turn a women's head so completely as a bonnet that has passed by.

—Puck.

"Porous Plaster." They are carefully com-

pounded from actual recipes, the most effi-

cacious in use by our grandparents, and

those who would like to try the virtues of

old-time remedies, have an opportunity to

Stamping and Embroidery.

"Yes, Lizzie, I like to do fancy work, but I haven't felt like trying that pattern-or anything eise-for a week. These awful 'dragging-down' pains are just killing me!"

"I know how you feel, and I can tell you where to look for relief. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a certain cure for all those peculiar weaknesses and distressing ailments. Why! it even cured me of proailments. Why! it even cured me of pro-lapsus, and many of my lady friends have been cured of various grave maladies pecul-nar to our sex by this wonderful medicine." It is the only medicine sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manu-facturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money refunded. Read guaron bottle-wrapper.

Men who are a great deal run after-fugitives from justice - Boston Courier.

A Great Chance.

If you wish a beautiful picture, that can not be distinguished from a water color worth a large amount of money, you should get Demorest's Monthly Magazine for Feb-ruary. It is simply wonderful how such an eiegant picture can be furnished in a mag-azine that only costs twenty cents. If your newsdealer has not got it, ask him to get it for you, or send to the publisher, W. JEN-SINGS DEMONST, 15 Fast Fourteenth street. NINGS DEMONEST, 15 East Fourteenth street, New York.

Nor a summer resort—the plumber,—Ho-tel Mail,

"What's the matter with Detroit?"

"Wall, yer see, fer the last dozen year I've bin readin' about the fights, the pickpockets, the p'lice courts, the confidence men an' sich like, an' jist aching to see it with my own eyes, all alive an' kickin', an' last night, when I puts down my paper, I says to my old woman, Mary, I says, Mary, says I, I can't stan' it no longer, an' to-morrer I'm going to the city an' see the show."

"Well, here I've bin all day, and hain't had five cents' worth of funnary a bunko steerer, nary a pick of a

How the proceedings in a divorce case reminds one of the mounting of the tied!

For Only Twenty Cents

For Only Twenty Cents

You can 'et a beautiful picture ("A kessage of Love") that can not be distinguished from a fine water color worth \$25. A full size paper pattern worth 25 cents—design and size of your own selection—besides the finest magazine published. Send for the February number that contains this wonderful picture and pattern order. Price, 20 cents. Or ask your newsdealer to get it for your inspection. Tell him if he sends for it for you to see, he will probably sell hundreds of them. Published by W. Jennings Demorest, 15 East 14th St., New York. Now is the time to subscribe and get ten times the value of the t2 per year. times the value of the t2 per year.

Mayn't diamonds and rubles be correctly

Do Not Think for a Moment that catarrh will in time wear out. The theory is false. Men try to believe it because it would be pleasant if true, but it is not, as all know. Do not let an acute attack of cold in the head remain unsubdued. It is liable to develop into catarrh. You can rid yourself of the cold and avoid all chance of catarrh by using Pr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. If already afficted rid yourself of this troublesome discase speedily by the same means. At all druggists.

An utter failure—the inability to make a

EVERY person is interested in their own affairs, and if this meets the eye of any one who is suffering from the effects of a torpid liver, we will admit that he is interested in getting well. Get a bottle of Prickly Ash Bitters, use it as directed, and you will also be a feed you read this item. ways be glad you read this item.

A sunious reflection-a solemn bore's im No Sapra Remedy can be had for Coughs and Colds, or any trouble of the Throat, than "Brown's Bronchial Trockes." Price 25 cts.

iold only in boxes. CURRENT literature—recipes for pud-dings—Brooklyn Standard.

DR.SANFORD'S INVIGORATOR THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY



THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN. Cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Swellings, Frostbites, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Burns and Scalds.

WHAT IT IS. St. It is in one word a cure; it is not merely a relief and in no sense a cure-all; it is the product of scientific research.

2d. It strengthens while it soothes and sub-dues, heals and cures; it literally conquers pain.

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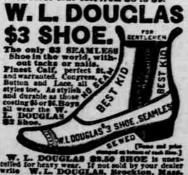
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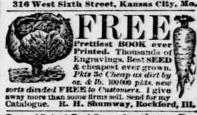
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